



**دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات درمانی قزوین**  
**دانشکده دندانپزشکی**

**پایان نامه جهت اخذ دکترای عمومی**

**موضوع:**

**اندازه‌گیری ابعاد دندان‌های قدامی فک بالا و بررسی وجود  
نسبت طلایی در این دندان‌ها در دانشجویان دندانپزشکی  
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**استاد راهنما:**

**سرکار خانم دکتر فاطمه نعمت‌اللهی**

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### **Abstract:**

**Background:** Beauty is one of the most important incentives for the patient to attend dentists and considered as one of the dentist's main reasons curing aims. The teeth dimensions and their dimensional ratio to each other are also counted as one of the main causes of beauty. More over, the ratio of visible amount of central teeth to lateral and the lateral to visible half of canine, are referred to as "Golden proportion". In some articles, the golden proportion has been referred to as a constant figure and called as a method of harmonious proportion among the width of maxillary anterior teeth and then introduced as a beauty common factor.

**Aim:** to evaluate the presence of the golden proportion in maxillary anterior teeth in frontal view, in a clinical way and to determine the tooth crown dimensions on the dental casts.

✎ **Methods and materials:** Evaluation of 88 students (35 males and 53 females) with the ages ranging between 19-40.

✎ In the same conditions, ideal casts were obtained from all the samples. There after measured the greatest mesiodistal width and incisocervical length with the digital caliper (to the nearest 0.01mm). To evaluate the golden proportion, thick paper were used to place between embrasure of central, lateral and apparent canine were shown, and ultimately the distance between these lines measured with a digital caliper and findings statistically analyzed.

**Findings:** Evaluation of dimension measuring of the apparent mesiodistal width of 6 maxillary anterior teeth in examined individuals shows that the golden proportion did not exist in the range of 1.59-1.65,

and the gender/age did not have any effects on this ratio. The central tooth is the widest among all, and is almost 30% and 12% wider than lateral and canine respectively. The central and canine are almost the same in length and about 17% longer than lateral tooth. The ratio of width to the length of canine and lateral is almost the same (0.85), and its ratio to the length of lateral is 93%, the tooth width of our examined males were more than females and with respect to the central and canine, this difference was quite significant. Regarding the 6 maxillary anterior teeth, the length of these teeth was significantly longer in males rather than females.

**Conclusion:** The golden proportion cannot be used as a constant / general purpose ratio in all aspects and reconditioning of maxillary anterior teeth. Moreover, most of the tooth dimensions which obtained from this research are different from what we got out of former researches. These differences could possibly be due to; either measuring method and/or the difference in human races which require to undergo some more investigation.

**Key words:** Golden proportion, width of maxillary anterior tooth, length of maxillary anterior teeth.